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or other types of sewage disposal need not be subjected to filtration if such effluent can be discharged in sufficient isolation to prevent the creation of a nuisance or a menace to health, and in any case the pollution of any source of domestic water supply must be avoided.

234. The nonputrescibility of effluents shall be determined by recognized tests.

235. If the effluent from the filters shall be discharged into any water course, open drain, stream, or pond or source of water supply, or upon any lowland where in any manner by drinking the effluent or water polluted by it, or by contact with the same, either by man or beast, pathogenic germs may be transmitted, such effluent shall be sterilized by calcium hypochlorite or other suitable and safe chemical means.

236. The discharge of the effluent from septic disposal plants or any other type of disposal plant into abandoned wells or into creviced strata reaching water-bearing strata from which a domestic or public water supply is drawn is prohibited.

237. The different methods of irrigation and intermittent filtration are not intended to be excluded by the above requirements, but are also permitted and recommended where the conditions and surroundings will allow such methods of sewage disposal to be safely employed without creating a nuisance or menace to public health and without polluting any source of domestic or public water supply.

Water Supplies—Protection of. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 16, 1913.)

238. *Water pollution.*—Any person or persons, firm, company, corporation, or association in this State, or the managing agent of any person or persons, firm, company, corporation, or association in the State, or any duly elected, appointed, or lawfully created State officer in this State, or any duly elected, appointed, or lawfully created officer of any county or municipality in this State, shall not deposit, permit, or allow any person or persons in their employ or under their control, management, or direction to deposit in any of the waters, lakes, rivers, streams, wells, and ditches in this State any rubbish, filth, or poisonous or deleterious substance or substances liable to affect the health of persons, fish, or live stock, or place or deposit any deleterious substance or substances in any place where the same may be washed or infiltrate into any of the waters herein named.

239. *Potable waters.*—It shall be the duty of local health officers to make an inspection of the sources of water supply of the several communities within their jurisdiction as may be necessary in order to ascertain whether the water from same is pure and wholesome; to take all usual and reasonable measures and precautions to secure and preserve its purity and wholesomeness.

240. Water from wells should be drawn only by the use of pumps and shall be protected from seepage by a water-tight covering.

241. No well may be excavated or dug on any premises used as a bakery or bake shop, and if such now exists the same shall be immediately filled up to the surface of the ground. The boring of an artesian well is not prohibited.

242. When the Arkansas State Board of Health shall, for the better protection of the water supply from pollution and to insure as far as possible the purity and wholesomeness of such water supply and to safeguard the public health in any city, town, or community in this State, make any order or regulation the execution of which will require or make necessary the securing of another water supply, or the modification or extension of any methods of water purification, or the construction and maintenance of a sewerage system for the

disposal or purification of sewage, the corporation or municipality owning or operating waterworks or sewerage systems shall, at its own expense, comply with such orders and regulations in a reasonable length of time; *Provided*, That all proposed changes shall first be approved by the State health officer.

243. Every cistern used for drinking water shall be provided with a rain-water cut-off or any simple device which will deflect the first washings of the roof and prevent the introduction of impurities into the cistern.

Rabies—Control of. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 16, 1913.)

244. When an animal suspected of having rabies has bitten a human being the person so bitten, or his legal representative, shall secure or cause to be secured such animal alive and without injury if possible. The animal shall be confined in a safe, quiet, roomy, and comfortable place, and a report giving full particulars concerning the action taken sent to the State health officer. This report shall include the name of the locality in which the biting occurred, the date the bite was inflicted, the name, residence, and address of the owner of the animal; the full name or names of the person or persons bitten, together with their residence, age, sex, race, and information as to the location and extent of their bites; the names, addresses, and residences of all owners of animals which have been bitten by the animal in question, together with a list and description of the animals bitten and disposition made of the same. Such supposedly rabid animal must be kept under careful observation for at least five days, when, if rabid, clinical evidence of rabies will manifest itself and death will shortly ensue.

245. Unless the animal is plainly ill it should not be killed immediately after biting its victim. It should be held under observation for 10 days, and if it remains well during that time it is absolutely certain that it is not suffering with rabies.

246. Do not kill the animal by a blow or a shot in the head, for this often destroys the brain so completely that examination is impossible. When the animal dies or is killed the head and several inches of the neck should be cut off, packed in ice and sawdust, and inclosed in a water-tight container and sent to the hygienic laboratory of the State board of health for microscopical examination. Report will be made immediately after the diagnosis is made.

247. All persons bitten by an animal suspected of having rabies or declared upon microscopical examination by the State board of health to have been so infected, should have the Pasteur treatment administered for the prevention of rabies.

248. If it shall appear to the State health officer that the life and health of any settlement, village, town, or city is endangered by the prevalence of rabies, or the running at large of dogs suspected of being rabid, or to have been bitten by or exposed to rabid dogs, then the State health officer shall require all dogs kept in such settlement, village, town, or city to be effectively muzzled and for such length of time as shall be necessary for public safety. It shall be the duty of the local authorities, when such an order is promulgated by the State health officer, to enforce its provisions.

249. Whenever in the opinion of the city or county health officer, as the case may be, all danger has elapsed from an outbreak of rabies, upon such information being furnished, the State health officer shall terminate the muzzling order by proper promulgation.